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THE STORY OF  
BERLIN BRIGADE

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Illustrated

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Military History Branch  
G3 Division

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Headquarters

U.S. Command, Berlin and U.S. Army, Berlin

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## FOREWORD

The Army Historical Program is rooted in the conviction that "... the study of the past is useful in understanding and dealing with the present and the future and that the study of military history enhances individual perception and complements experience." Two areas in which insight into the past can be particularly useful are training and public information.\*

As a training and public information pamphlet, The Story of Berlin Brigade was first published in the fall of 1975. Since its immediate intent was to provide historically oriented material for newly assigned personnel attending the Brigade's School of Standards, the text alone was reproduced and has since been in use.

At that time suitable pictures to illustrate the early post-war years were not immediately available. The illustrations in the present revision result from the combined efforts of Mrs. Elizabeth Thebaud, Editorial Assistant, who researched the photo archives and prepared the captions; and SGT David Gardner, temporarily on duty with the G3 Drafting Section, who prepared the final layouts. The cover was designed and executed by Frau Ursula Riedel, Chief of G3 Drafting. Pictures of early post-war Berlin, the Airlift and the Wall-era photos of the Brandenburg Gate and (then) Governing Mayor Brandt (with General Clay and Vice President Johnson) (Plates 1-3) were provided through the courtesy of the Landesbildstelle-Berlin. All others are U.S. Army photographs.

The "Story" is not a formal unit history, and source references have been intentionally omitted. As its "870" designation implies, however, factual accuracy has been maintained to the greatest extent possible, consistent with the aim of compressing the complex events of 35 years into brief, narrative form.

In the interest of clarity, treatment of certain events has been

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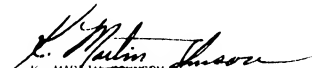
\*Chapter 3, "Use of Military History," AR 870-5, Historical Activities-Military History: Responsibilities, Policies and Procedures, 22 Jan 77.

expanded. Other minor revisions were also incorporated in the text.

The 1975 edition included the history and campaign credits of the 6th U.S. Infantry, in Berlin since 1950. Based on experience factors, a greatly expanded treatment of the Command's authorized heraldic devices has been added. Wholly new to this edition are appendices dealing with U.S. Installations in Berlin; a short, recommended reading list; a chronological listing of Commandants and garrison (tactical troops) commanders; and a Chronology.

The Command welcomes suggestions and comments from organizations to whom distribution is made and/or other interested parties. These should be addressed to: Headquarters, U.S. Command, Berlin/U.S. Army, Berlin, Attn: ALBA CG II, APO New York 09742.

It is hoped that, among the men and women of the U.S. Army privileged to serve east of the Elbe, this pamphlet will enhance understanding and training readiness in the ways outlined in the goals of the Army Historical Program.

  
K. MARTIN JOHNSON  
Berlin Command Historian

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# DISTRIBUTION

## The Story of Berlin Brigade

### 1. FORMATION AND LINEAGE

The Berlin Brigade was formed at the height of the Berlin Wall crisis. It was created from units already in Berlin by General Orders from the Commander-in-Chief, United States Army, Europe. General Bruce Clarke ordered that from 1 December 1961 the core of the United States military presence in Berlin, the living symbol of America's protection for the people of free Berlin, would be known as the United States Army Berlin Brigade.

Between 4 July 1945 and 1 December 1961 the security force in Berlin had been known by several different names. During the first eight months of the occupation three famous American divisions in succession occupied the former capital of the German nation: The 2d Armored Division, the 82d Airborne Division and the 78th "Lightning" Infantry Division. From 1946 through the era of the Berlin Blockade and Airlift the troop command was known as Berlin Military Post. During the ensuing decade it was known variously as Berlin Command and the U.S. Army Garrison, Berlin. During the past 18 years, however, the name "Berlin Brigade" has stuck.\*

It symbolizes the pride and traditions of some 100,000 men and women of the United States Army who have served their country east of the river Elbe, the defenders of freedom.

More than two years before the North Atlantic Treaty Organization was formed, the United States had defied the Russian blockade and, together with Great Britain and France, had pledged itself to uphold the freedom and security of West Berlin. During the thirty-three years since 1946 when the first permanent garrison was formed, the Berlin Brigade has never fired a shot in anger. That is a measure of its success. Probably no force of its size in history has

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\*Since there has been little change in the missions of the U.S. garrison in Berlin since the early 1950's, it will be referred to throughout as the Berlin Brigade.

contributed more to peace and freedom in the world. Every man and woman privileged to serve with the American Forces in Berlin should know how we got here and why we stayed here. This is the story of the Berlin Brigade.

## 2. FIRST SIGHT

It was the beginning of July in 1945. A great world city - Berlin - lay prostrate and largely devastated. From the air it looked like a desolate stone desert, with its roofless buildings, its heaps of rubble. Two years of intense bombing and a fanatical struggle between the last-ditch defenders and the attacking Soviet Army had left the city in ruins.

For two months, from the cessation of actual fighting (2 May 1945), the city had been looted in the name of reparations. Refrigeration plants, mills, whole factories, generator equipment, lathes and precision tools were dismantled and loaded in rail cars for shipment to the Soviet Union.

Inhabitants of the defeated capital, dazed, were just beginning to attempt to provide themselves with the bare necessities of life. Dully they sought food, items of clothing, anything to put them back in the battle for human survival. It was in this simmering cauldron of a city -- a setting as historic as the great sacks of Rome -- that the Berlin Brigade was born.

The Berlin Command had a modest enough beginning on the first day of July, 1945. Colonel Frank Howley led a contingent of military government personnel into the city. The Russians, who up to then had full control of the city, had not allowed the Americans to scout their sector before entering. As a result, hundreds of officers and men had to find places to stay in the ruins. Many wound up sleeping in tents in the Grunewald.

By the Fourth of July, Major General Floyd L. Parks, the first American Commandant, together with elements of the 2d Armored Division had moved in to occupy the American Sector in the southwest areas of the city. Ceremonies in several parts of the U.S. Sector marked the takeover. At the Telefunken electronics factory -- now McNair Barracks -- Sherman tanks of the "Hell on Wheels" Division lined up opposite two companies of the Soviet Army. General

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\*The home of the 2d, 3d, and 4th Battalions of the 6th U.S. Infantry.

Omar Bradley flew into Berlin especially to represent the United States on this historic occasion.

In fact, U.S. forces did not complete the takeover in the American Sector until 12 July. Finally, most of the Russians moved out, but not without considerable "urging".

### 3. GETTING ORGANIZED

Meanwhile Lieutenant General Lucius Clay and Robert Murphy, respectively Deputy Military Governor and Political Advisor to General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, had flown to Berlin for the initial conferences with the Russians. This was the first gathering of the Allied Military Governors for Germany who together made up the Allied Control Council.

Paralleling these developments, the French were given a sector of the city -- the boroughs of Reinickendorf and Wedding, which had been carved out of the six districts designated to become the British Sector. This modified the wartime agreements on the occupation of Berlin and resulted in the present division of the city. Before the war, Greater Berlin had been divided into twenty administrative districts. The Soviet Sector (East Berlin) was composed of eight eastern districts; the French Sector of two northwestern districts; the British Sector, of four center-western districts; and the U.S. Sector, of six southwestern districts.

The occupation structure was complex. General Clay's headquarters became the Office of Military Government, United States (Zone) or OMGUS. Under General Clay, the American Commandant represented the United States on the four-power "Allied Kommandatura" for Berlin. A permanent security force for the American Sector, the future Berlin Brigade, was not formed until 1946. The troops of the 2d Armored Division remained in the city until relieved on 9 August 1945 by the 82d Airborne Division. Its Commander, Major General James Gavin, became the second U.S. Commandant.

From the outset, it was difficult to separate the missions of the security force and the military government team in the American Sector. Berlin Brigade was charged with the monumental task of restoring a semblance of order to the American Sector. However, Berlin was also the site of the military government headquarters



PLATE 1 AMERICAN ENTRY INTO WAR-TORN BERLIN



1 JULY 1945, AMERICAN FORCES ENTER BERLIN TANKS FROM THE 2ND ARMORED DIVISION ON POTSDAMMER STRASSE, ONE OF THE THREE AMERICAN DIVISIONS TO OCCUPY BERLIN DURING THE FIRST 9 MONTHS AFTER THE WAR'S END



4 JULY 1945, THE 2ND ARMORED DIVISION OFFICIALLY TAKES CONTROL OF THE AMERICAN SECTOR FROM THE SOVIETS. AT WHAT IS NOW ANDREWS PARK, BOTH AMERICAN AND SOVIET FORCES PARTICIPATE IN THE CEREMONY AS GEN. OMAR N. BRADLEY AND MAJ. GEN. BARINOV LOOK ON



STREET LAMPS WERE LIT AND THE U-BAHN SUBWAY CARS WERE RUNNING AGAIN IN BERLIN BY MARCH 1946.



WAR-TORN BERLIN ( 3 PHOTOS, RIGHT ) SUSTAINING THE POPULATION AND RESTORING RAVAGED SECTORS OF WEST BERLIN WERE THE PRIMARY TASKS FACING THE AMERICAN FORCES.

for the four victorious Allies of World War II. There was no central government for conquered Germany. The four military governors, acting by unanimous decision in the Allied Control Council, exercised supreme governing authority in the four Zones of Occupation. Symbolically, the Council established itself in the mammoth building in Berlin's Schoeneberg district which had housed Imperial and Nazi Germany's supreme court.\* There followed countless committee meetings and conferences of the military governors. The object was to fulfill the terms of the Potsdam Agreement to provide one central, military government for all four Zones of Occupation. The Council was unable to realize that objective. Communist obstructionism was obvious from the beginning. By the fall of 1946 Secretary of State James F. Byrnes publicly declared: "The Allied Control Council is neither governing Germany nor allowing Germany to govern itself."

#### 4. MILITARY GOVERNMENT AND THE MISSION

During 1945, however, the spirit of cooperation that had led the Allies to victory in World War II was not completely lost. But minor irritants were evident even then. Practically every effort of the Allied Kommandatura to restore order and a semblance of normalcy to Berlin was to some extent thwarted by the Soviets and their German sympathizers. The fact that the Red Army had taken Berlin and had been its sole occupiers for two months before the Western Allies moved into their Sectors gave the Russians an advantage that they were not slow to exploit. In the wake of the Russian Army, German Communists who had fled to the Soviet Union during the Hitler era returned to Berlin. Typical of this group was Paul Markgraf, whom the Soviets promptly named as Police President of Berlin. Since only persons who could prove that they had not been Nazis were eligible for government posts under the occupation, the Soviets were able to fill key posts in all four Sectors with pro-Soviet functionaries. In addition, the Soviets took advantage of the initial era of good feeling to influence the organization of the Allied Kommandatura. As a result it was easy for them to block real four-power government for the whole city, since they had insisted that all decisions of the Kommandatura must be unanimous. A Soviet veto was enough to disrupt or block constructive action. The Kommandatura itself, the sole legal authority in Berlin, had to transact business in four languages -- English, French, Russian and, of course, German.

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\*Still located there is the four-power Berlin Air Safety Center or BASC.

The end of the War in the Pacific added to the problems of American participation in the four-power occupation. Redeployment and demobilization of U.S. forces began almost immediately. Some military units in Berlin reportedly experienced a personnel turnover of as much as 300 percent in a single month.

To cope with the problem of maintaining order it was necessary to re-train battle-hardened soldiers in the techniques of civil police duties. Early in 1946 they were assigned to a mobile organization, a provisional constabulary squadron. This lightly armed unit patrolled the city in cavalry scout cars. One of its principal duties was to curb the black market gangs and the smugglers who trafficked in all types of contraband. Such gangs were, in part, responsible for further inflating the ruined Germany currency and the spreading economic chaos. The first permanent units of the Brigade, the 16th Constabulary Squadron and the 759th Military Police Battalion were formed and had taken over these missions by 1 May 1946.

New operational techniques had to be devised for using soldiers to control a civilian population governed jointly by four different countries. Differences in language magnified differences in temperament, legal philosophy and national outlook. Cooperation with Berlin's rehabilitated civil police, controlled by a Moscow-trained police president, was difficult. In many instances, problems were generated by a combination of honest misunderstanding and Soviet opposition. Eventually, however, procedures were developed to facilitate routine operations among the four occupation powers and the Berlin police. The occupation was not a complete failure. The breakdown of the four-power occupation machinery was gradual. When it finally occurred, in 1948, it was, like most milestones in Berlin's post-war history, the result of a calculated Soviet policy offensive.

In this complex and sensitive situation, the Army stood ready to guarantee United States rights under international agreements. It contributed significantly to the success of State Department programs to provide the basic human necessities for the German people and to restore economic order.

During 1946-47 it became increasingly clear that the Soviet Union's one-sided interpretation of the Potsdam Agreement violated the spirit of the agreement, as well as the United States' concept of fundamental human rights. With the Soviets demanding reparations in excess of what Germany could produce and blocking efforts in the Control Council to implement economic reforms, the Western Allies found themselves,

reluctantly at first, taking the first steps on the road to reconciliation and alliance with their former enemy.

#### 5. PROBLEMS AND MISSIONS

During the winter of 1945-46 U.S. forces were faced with the practical problems of keeping two million Berliners in the Western Sectors alive in a shattered city. Under the U.S. Military Government, the Brigade went to work. Results were quickly apparent. Restoration of basic services was the first requirement and the re-lighting of only 1,000 gas-fueled street lamps throughout Berlin, on 2 March 1946, was an event of sufficient importance to convince untold numbers of the city's inhabitants that perhaps there was some light for the future, too.

The spirit of the Berlin Brigade was perhaps lighted by that first, symbolic step back on the road to self-sufficiency and self-esteem for the Berliners. However small, it offered hope for a new beginning.

The problems of rotation and demobilization plagued the Brigade during 1946. Rotation without replacement had so decimated the 78th Infantry Division that by November 1946 it was reorganized and designated the 3d Battalion of the 16th Infantry and became part of the garrison. The composition of the Berlin security force proved adequate to the tasks it was called upon to perform during 1946-47. The concept of the force and its missions changed during 1948-49, however, when the level of international tensions was first characterized as a "cold war." By the spring of 1950 Berlin Brigade's primary missions had been defined approximately as at present: to deter aggression, counter wide-spread civil disturbance and defend the city.

#### 6. BLOCKADE AND AIRLIFT

By the end of 1947 Soviet obstruction had brought attempts at four-power government in Germany and Berlin to a standstill. Attempts to establish democratic institutions and a degree of self-government were also impeded by the Soviet-controlled Socialist Unity Party or SED, which later became the ruling Communist party in East Germany. The breaking point came in March 1948 when the Soviet Military Governor, Marshal Sokolowsky, walked out of the Allied Control Council. This shattered the remnant of four-power government for all Germany.

The Soviet presence in the Berlin Kommandatura continued until 18 June 1948 when it ended with a Soviet "withdrawal." On 2 July the Soviets formally notified the Western chiefs of staff that the Soviet Union had terminated participation in the Berlin Kommandatura. By that time the Soviet Blockade of Berlin and the Allied airlift to counter it were already in progress.

During the 33-month period from July 1945 through March 1948 Soviet representatives had persistently blocked Allied efforts to introduce economic reforms. At the Potsdam Conference the Western Allies had not agreed to the indefinite occupation of Germany, nor to its permanent division. By 1948 they were finally committed to supporting German economic recovery.

The Soviets had blocked the first and most important step, the reform of the German monetary system. By 1948 the Allies had decided to implement the needed reforms in the Western Zones of Occupation. On 16 June 1948 the new "Deutsche Mark" was introduced in West Germany and two days later into the Western Sectors of Berlin. The decision to introduce the new "West Marks" into Berlin triggered the Soviet blockade. Before the blockade, Berlin was supplied largely by rail from the Western Zones. On 21 June the Soviets used the excuse of "technical difficulties" to cut rail communications. In the days that followed other forms of surface access were also blocked. The Soviet Government apparently believed that it could starve the Berliners into submission and force the Western Allies to withdraw from Berlin. The Allies, led by the United States, responded with an unprecedented use of air power. When the first supply planes landed in Berlin on 26 June 1948, no one knew how long it would last or if it would work. But the Soviets were clearly violating international agreements. General Clay told President Truman that the Berliners would prefer unknown hardships to Communist rule and that they had the will to stick it out. The Berlin Airlift was on.

The Allies, the Berliners, the Air Force and the Army all share in the credit for the success of the airlift. To supply a city of over two million people with the planes available required a miracle of organization on the ground. "Turn-around time" became one of the vital keys to the success of the Airlift. Berlin Brigade personnel devised off-loading systems, worked as guards and checkers and supervised a German workforce of thousands. Army engineers constructed a new runway at Tempelhof in 49 days. On the site of a former German training area, they constructed a new airfield -- Tegel.

**PLATE 2. ACCESS, AIRLIFT AND FLIGHT**



THE UNITED STATES ADHERED TO THE POLICY THAT THE RIGHT TO BE IN BERLIN WAS INSEPARABLE FROM THE RIGHT TO GET TO BERLIN. ON JUNE 26, 1948, GEN. LUCIUS D. CLAY (PICTURED ABOVE) ORDERED INTO EFFECT WHAT WAS TO BECOME KNOWN AS "THE BERLIN AIRLIFT"; NOT UNTIL MAY 12, 1949 DID THE SOVIETS LIFT THE BLOCKADE.



THE KRUSHCHEV ULTIMATUM OF 1958 DEMANDING WITHDRAWAL OF THE ALLIES FROM BERLIN FURTHERED TENSIONS. FOLLOWING THE CONFERENCE OF WESTERN AND SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTERS IN JUNE 1959, IT WAS EVIDENT THERE WAS NO POSSIBILITY FOR AGREEMENT ON THE REUNIFICATION OF GERMANY. EAST BERLINERS AND EAST GERMANS AS WELL BEGAN TO "VOTE WITH THEIR FEET", AND WEST BERLIN BECAME THE ESCAPE-HATCH FOR A STEADY STREAM OF EAST GERMAN REFUGEES.

Three months after construction started, airlift planes were landing at Tegel. During this "cold war" battle for Berlin Field training and many other normal garrison activities were curtailed. Tactical and service units, the available manpower of the Allied garrisons in Berlin was wholly committed to the support of the vital lifeline, the Airlift.

The Blockade lasted for some 125 days. By agreement between the Ambassadors of the four powers in the United Nations -- the so-called Dossup-Malik agreement -- the Blockade was formally ended on 12 May 1949. Operation VIKING, as the airlift came to be called, continued for another two months while the surface transportation system was restored and stocks in the city brought up to normal levels.

The world breathed a sigh of relief when the Blockade was ended peacefully. Berlin had weathered its first major post-war crisis. Out of those eleven months of tension and exertion in a common cause, the foundation of a new bond of sympathy and mutual respect between the German and American people was laid.

## 7. NEW ERA - THE BRIGADE IN TRANSITION

May 12, 1949 was more than the end of the Berlin Blockade. The same day the Allied Military Governors approved a draft constitution for the Western Zones of Occupation, the Basic Law of the Federal Republic of Germany. It was the beginning of a new era.

The end of the Blockade was followed by a period of reorganization. The military government in West Germany ended and in its place the Allied High Commission, eventually located with the new federal German Government in Bonn, was established to supervise West Germany's transition to full sovereignty. In Berlin the remaining military government functions were combined with those of the U.S. Commandant in a new post, that of the U.S. Commander, Berlin (USCOB). At the same time Berlin Brigade was relieved of its assignment to the Office of Military Government and was assigned directly to the United States Army, Europe. This assignment remained unchanged until December 1961, when USCOB became part of the Brigade's Army chain of command as the Commander, U.S. Army, Berlin.

In 1950 Berlin Brigade began to acquire some of its now familiar characteristics. Most notable was the beginning of the long

association between the Brigade and the 6th Infantry. As a result of widespread riots in the city, occasioned by a Communist sponsored "All German Youth Rally," the 6th Infantry was activated and assigned to Berlin. Throughout all ensuing organizational changes, the 6th Infantry has formed the core of Berlin Brigade's combat strength. The last of these changes occurred in September 1972. Since that time the Brigade's three Infantry battalions have all borne the flag of the 6th Infantry.

#### 8. BETWEEN CRISES

Throughout the 1950's and 60's Berlin remained a crisis center. Then as now the daily activities of the Berlin Brigade were closely linked to larger policy issues.

From the beginning the United States took the position that the right to be in Berlin -- under wartime and post-war agreements which the Soviet Union had not successfully repudiated -- was inseparable from the right to get to Berlin, the right of access. This became especially important on the autobahn, where, unlike the rail lines and the air corridors, no formal post-war agreements with the Soviets confirmed access rights. On the autobahn the men of the Berlin Brigade, in single vehicles and convoys, were frequently subjected to Soviet and East German harassment. The object was to force upon the Allies new and ever more complex restrictions on the exercise of their access rights. The only way to maintain Allied rights and to assure that the Soviets did not erode them was to use them steadily and oppose all efforts by the Soviets to introduce changes to which the Allies had not agreed. Exercising Allied rights on the surface access routes became one of the Brigade's most important missions. As a result, Brigade soldiers were often the first to bear the brunt of new Soviet tactics and policies.

#### 9. INTENSIFYING CRISIS

November 1958 marked the beginning of a new and more prolonged period of crisis in Berlin and on the access routes. In what was known as the "Krushchev Ultimatum," the Soviet Union posed a serious threat to the future status of the city. The United States rejected the ultimatum and its six-month deadline passed without incident. A conference of Western and Soviet foreign ministers, which convened the



Following summer (June 1959) in Geneva, failed to reconcile the long-standing differences. The Allies demanded free, U.N. supervised elections in all Germany as a preliminary to reunification. At this 1959 meeting of the Four foreign ministers, the first since the Berlin Conference of 1954, the Soviets made what they knew to be unacceptable demands. In effect they said that, in the foreseeable future, there was no possibility of agreement to reunify Germany on terms acceptable to the United States and the Western Alliance.

With hopes of reunification waning and international tensions over Berlin running high, East Berliners and East Germans began, as the West Berliners put it, "voting with their feet." During the 30-month period from November 1958 through July 1961 West Berlin became the escape hatch for a steadily increasing stream of East German refugees. In July 1961 as many as 3,000 escaped in a single day. The daily average for July and early August was about 1,800 per day. In terms of manpower, East Germany was bleeding to death. The Communist leadership solved the problem with brutal simplicity.

#### 10. THE BERLIN WALL

Before dawn on 13 August 1961 the East Germans sealed all but seven of the crossing points between the Soviet Sector and West Berlin. Twenty-eight miles of barbed-wire and barriers went up across the city and construction of the Berlin Wall began.

At the time the combat-arms units of Berlin Brigade consisted of two pentomic battle groups (1,362 officers and men each) -- the 2d and 3d Battle Groups of the 6th Infantry -- and Company 1, 40th Armor. Three days after the sealing of the sector-sector boundaries, President John F. Kennedy ordered the reinforcement of the Brigade. He ordered that the reinforcement be accomplished in a way that would convince the Soviet Union that the United States had no intention of backing down from its commitment to free Berlin. On Saturday the 19th of August Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson and General Lucius D. Clay (the former Military Governor and, among Berliners, probably the most revered living American) flew into Berlin. The next day the 1st Battle Group, 18th Infantry (reinforced), some 1,500 officers and men, moved over the autobahn from Helmstedt to Berlin. In full battle gear, they paraded through the center of the city and were reviewed by the Vice President and General Clay. During the three and one-half years that followed, a different infantry battle group (after September 1963, they were infantry battalions organized as

# PLATE 3 BERLIN WALL CRISIS



THE EAST GERMAN REGIME CUT OFF ANY POSSIBILITY OF ESCAPE WITH ONE BRUTALLY SWIFT AND CALCULATED MOVEMENT. THE BERLIN WALL, BEFORE THEN ON A SUNDAY MORNING, 13 AUGUST 1961, THE EAST GERMANS SEALED ALL BUT SEVEN OF THE CROSSING POINTS BETWEEN THE SOVIET SECTOR AND WEST BERLIN. CONSTRUCTION OF NOW FAMOUS WALL HAD BEGUN. (ABOVE) EAST GERMAN ARMY SEALS OFF THE BRANDENBURG GATE AREA.



ON AUGUST 16, 1961, PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY ORDERED THE REINFORCEMENT OF THE BERLIN DEFENSE. BY SATURDAY THE 19TH OF AUGUST, THEN VICE PRESIDENT LYNDON B. JOHNSON AND GENERAL LUCIUS D. CLAY ARRIVED IN BERLIN TO REAFFIRM THE AMERICAN COMMITMENT TO A FREE BERLIN.



IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE COLD WAR, THE EVENTS OF THE BERLIN WALL CRISIS IN 1961 WERE THE MOST SERIOUS IN THE CITY'S POST-WAR HISTORY. IN THIS PICTURE, AMERICAN AND SOVIET TANKS FACE EACH OTHER ACROSS CHECKPOINT CHARLIE AT THE SECTOR-SECTOR BORDER, 26-28 OCTOBER 1961.

at present) was rotated into Berlin at 90-day intervals. In keeping with the political and psychological purpose of demonstrating American intentions, they exercised Allied access rights by moving in over the autobahn.

## 11. LAW AND POLICY

During the Berlin Wall Crisis, the basic principle of American policy remained unchanged: International agreements have the force of law and cannot be changed except by the common consent of the countries that made them. They cannot be changed by force or the threat of force, but only by negotiation. American history had shown that the American people wanted to live in a law-abiding world, which would be possible only if all countries lived up to their international commitments. The principle was simple.

The United States, Great Britain and France were (and are) in Berlin as a result of international agreements made with the Soviet Union. Those agreements apply not just to West Berlin, but to Greater Berlin as defined by law, all of it. As a result, throughout the Berlin Wall crisis, the United States refused to compromise on agreed rights deriving from the four-power status of the city. Men of the Berlin Brigade went on patrols along the Wall and to East Berlin because free circulation to all parts of the city was the right of the United States under international law. Rather than sacrifice even the tiny exclave village of Steinstuecken, General Clay flew into it by helicopter in September 1961. Thereafter, until October 1972 (when the problem was solved by agreement), a three-man detachment of Military Police from the Brigade's 287th MP Company was stationed there and rotated by helicopter. Their presence was not just symbolic; it was necessary since the East Germans harassed the residents crossing the access roadway through East German territory, frequently refused ambulances and fire trucks and prevented West Berlin police from entering the village by road. As General Clay saw it Steinstuecken was by law -- and today remains -- part of the American Sector.

## 12. THE AMERICANS ARE STILL HERE

Taken together, the events of the Berlin Wall Crisis were the most serious in the city's post-war history. Confrontations with the Russians at the autobahn and rail checkpoints and in East Berlin

during the years between 1958 and 1965 were frequent; detentions were sometimes prolonged. Whether it was Soviet APC's trying to enter West Berlin, or Soviet jet fighters constantly buzzing the city, intentionally creating sonic booms, the Berlin Brigade showed the flag, reassuring the people of West Berlin that they would not be forced to live under East German rule. What that meant in human terms was illustrated by an incident which occurred at the height of the Wall Crisis. An American reporter asked a calm Berliner if he wasn't worried that the Allies might be forced out of the city. By that time, crisis was almost "normal" for Berlin. The Berliner shrugged. Yes, he was worried. But..."Your families are still here."

### 13. EASING TENSIONS - THE ERA OF NEGOTIATION

The Berlin Wall Crisis didn't exactly end, it wound down. By the end of 1962 the crisis as such had eased, but East-West tensions remained high. Soviet harassment on the access routes, severe during the period 1962-64, also eased gradually. By the spring of 1967 the severe harassments of Allied military traffic had virtually ended. For the most part the access procedures now observed had been firmly established. Severe East German harassment of West German transit traffic continued through January 1971.

In September of that year the four powers signed the first Berlin agreement since June 1949. The Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971 came into force on 3 June 1972. It confirmed long-disputed Allied access rights, greatly improved the conditions of civil access, and compared with the 1965-69 timeframe, resulted in a significant reduction of East-West tensions over Berlin. By setting the seal of international agreement on the Berlin situation as it had evolved since 1949, the Quadripartite Agreement marked the end of an era.

### 14. VIETNAM ERA

The gradual easing of the situation in Berlin after 1965 was paralleled by the buildup of U.S. ground-combat operations in Vietnam. By 1968 the Army's requirements for highly skilled and trained personnel in southeast Asia led to shorter tours in Berlin. During the period 1969-70 the Brigade drew on the experience of its combat

## BRIGADE TRAINING



THE SIGNING OF THE FINAL QUADRIPARTITE PROTOCOL OF 3 JUNE 1972 BROUGHT THE QUADRIPARTITE AGREEMENT OF 3 SEPTEMBER 1971 INTO FORCE. THIS EVENT SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCED EAST-WEST TENSIONS OVER BERLIN, TO INCLUDE LONG DISPUTED ALLIED ACCESS RIGHTS.



THE REDUCTION IN EAST-WEST TENSION IN BERLIN'S OWN SITUATION AND THE END OF U.S. INVOLVEMENT IN VIETNAM SAW THE BERLIN BRIGADE DEVELOPMENT OF TRAINING CONCEPTS WHICH PARALLELED DEVELOPMENTS IN THE ARMY AS A WHOLE.



TRAINING INCLUDED DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE AND RACE RELATIONS SEMINARS.



WHILE PARTICIPATING IN "ADVENTURE TRAINING", THE BRIGADE STILL EXECUTED UNIT TRAINING AT BATTALION LEVEL, WHETHER IN COMPANY CLASS ROOMS, SPORTS FACILITIES OR THE WOODED AREAS OF THE CITY.

veterans to provide a specialized type of training to orient men slated for reassignment to Vietnam. Eventually the requirements of the war necessitated the first serious curtailments in the Brigade's field-training program since the Blockade era. Hard on the heels of the end of ground-combat in Vietnam, the onset of the energy crisis (Nov 73) posed further long-term problems.

By the end of 1972 the Brigade's authorized strength had been fully restored. With tensions in the Divided City at the lowest level in two decades, attention focused on training. In many ways 1973-74 marked a turning point in the history of the Brigade. In the absence of crisis, many of the Brigade's traditional missions were less demanding. The resulting opportunity for new initiatives paralleled developments in the Army as a whole.

#### 15. BRIGADE OF THE SEVENTIES

Seen in historical perspective Berlin Brigade, no less than the Army as a whole, responded to the challenges of creating the Army of the seventies. The problems confronting the Army in the seventies were America's problems; the nation was entering a new era of social consciousness. Among other new goals were efforts to contain drug and alcohol abuse and to achieve a new understanding for the problems of minority groups and women.

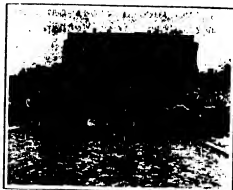
The Brigade achieved considerable success in countering the debilitating effects of drug and alcohol abuse. Comparative statistics suggested that Berlin was not confronted with a major problem in this area. Preventive medicine through counseling centers and re-education of the entire community coupled with a meaningful and challenging training program offered the best prospect for long-term success.

Most important in the areas of awakening social consciousness was a new sensitivity to the problems of racial and ethnic minorities. Though the Brigade was not free of racial incidents, it recorded some distinguished successes. Race relations personnel of the Brigade were selected to attend the first course at the Defense Race Relations Institute. There followed during 1972-76 a graduated series of race relations seminars for military personnel of all ranks and the command's career civil servants. A milestone in the Brigade's program came in November 1973 when a three-day exposition, Ethnic Expo 73, enabled the entire community to see and experience the

PLATE 5 MISSIONS SHOWING THE FLAG



THE UNITS OF THE BERLIN BRIGADE HAVE BEEN A CONSTANT AND REASSURING REMINDER TO THE PEOPLE OF WEST BERLIN THAT THEY WOULD NOT BE FORCED TO LIVE UNDER EAST GERMAN RULE. AN IMPORTANT ELEMENT OF THAT ASSURANCE IS THE BRIGADE'S ENDEAVORS TO "SHOW THE FLAG" IN BERLIN, AND ON THE ACCESS ROUTES.



cultural heritage of America's minority groups. Efforts to enhance racial understanding also included seminars given in the Brigade's School of Standards for newly assigned personnel. Overall, the specialists working in the equal opportunity program agreed that Berlin Brigade had achieved a considerable degree of racial harmony.

Most significant and far-reaching of the events shaping the Army of the seventies was the decision to create an all-volunteer Army. Historically related to that decision were new training concepts which, taken collectively, constituted the broadest, most imaginative and ambitious program in the Army's 200-year history.

In 1972, the Army announced the concept of "decentralized" training, which fixed the initiative for planning and executing unit training at the company level. To provide additional variety and scope for initiative the idea of "adventure training" came into play the same year.

Adventure training was not a substitute for standard training requirements. Berlin Brigade units continued to train in company class rooms and areas, sports facilities and in the wooded areas of the city. They also participated in Allied field training with the British and the French. Army training tests, tank and artillery qualifications were conducted at USAREUR's Major Training Areas in West Germany.

Adventure training, however, was an opportunity that rewarded leadership initiatives, fostering esprit, the "All the Way" spirit. In this area, the "firsts" of the Berlin Brigade showed the Army in Europe what could be accomplished. During 1973-74 Berlin Brigade achievements in adventure training included mountain training in Italy, France and Scotland; skiing in southern Germany; crossing the English Channel in kayaks; and scaling the heights behind the Normandy beaches, reenacting the World War II landing on the coast of France (6 Jun 44).

Brigade units also scored firsts in combining normal training activities with normal mission activities. Showing the flag, of course, remained a vital part of the mission. Rarely has it been shown more dramatically than in January 1975 when the 4th Battalion, 6th Infantry, accompanied by the USCOB, the Brigade Commander and members of the General Staff, conducted the first marathon "Wall run" along the entire 100-mile circumference of West Berlin.



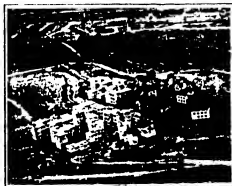
## BRIGADE OF THE 70's



TRAINING AT THE BATTALION LEVEL ALSO INCLUDES INTER-ALLIED FIELD TRAINING WITH BRITISH AND FRENCH UNITS IN BERLIN.



AMONG THE LESSON LEARNERS TESTS OF AN ADVENTURE TRAINING WAS THE RE-ENACTMENT OF THE WORLD WAR II LANDING AT NORMANDY ON THE COAST OF ENGLAND BY ELEMENTS OF THE 3RD BATTALION, 6TH INFANTRY.



A HIGH PRIORITY IS GIVEN TO COMBAT-IN-CITIES TRAINING BY MEMBERS OF THE BERLIN BRIGADE. TO FACILITATE THIS TYPE OF TRAINING, A NEW COMBAT-IN-CITIES RANGE WAS COMPLETED IN THE SPRING OF 1975.

Berlin's urban environment is such that, in mission training, high priority is given to combat in cities. To facilitate this type of training, a new combat in cities range, with concrete structures closely simulating actual conditions was completed in the spring of 1975. In addition, several times each year units of the Brigade use the West German Army's training village at Hammelburg near Schweinfurt. Finally, since 1972 the Brigade Staff has periodically reviewed both training experience and recent historical models as potentially significant for Army-wide, combat in cities doctrine.

Now as in the past, it is an exciting time and a rewarding experience to serve with the Berlin Brigade.

#### 16. THEN AND NOW

Deeply imbedded in the traditions of the Berlin Brigade are the harsh realities of the environment in which it serves. Running through what once were store fronts, through woods and along waterways, the Wall itself is an inescapable reminder of the Brigade's mission. It is not along the Wall, however, but along the city's great boulevards, especially the Kurfuerstendamm, that the reason for the mission becomes clear: Two million people, undaunted by the Wall, daily express their belief in freedom, progress and human dignity.

In May 1975, speaking before Berlin's House of Representatives, the Secretary of State recalled these basic American values, of which free Berlin had become a living symbol, adding: "This is why this city means so much to us. For thirty years you have symbolized our challenges; for thirty years also you have recalled us to our duty. You have been an inspiration to all free men."

The pride and tradition of the Berlin Brigade are inseparable from the challenges of service in a unique situation. Nor is "unique" an exaggeration. The situation of West Berlin since World War II has no close parallel in human history. From uniqueness has evolved a unique and complex set of problems. A careless action can create an international incident, a hasty or ill-considered action can create a precedent which opens the door to still other, unforeseen difficulties. The facts of geography are adverse and Berlin remains vulnerable to every wind of change.

Confronted at every point of the compass, it is the enduring distinction of the Berlin Brigade to live with the dangers and rise to the challenges.

PLATE 7. SECRETARY KISSINGER:

"AN INSPIRATION TO ALL FREE MEN."



"THIS IS WHY THIS CITY MEANS SO MUCH TO US.  
FOR THIRTY YEARS YOU HAVE SYMBOLIZED OUR  
CHALLENGES; FOR THIRTY YEARS ALSO YOU  
HAVE RECALLED US TO OUR DUTY. YOU HAVE  
BEEN AN INSPIRATION TO ALL FREE MEN."

HENRY KISSINGER  
MAY 1975



Appendix 1

HISTORY OF THE 6TH UNITED STATES INFANTRY

The Sixth United States Infantry was born during a stormy period of American History, nourished on the ideals set forth in the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, and reached maturity on the battlefields of innumerable campaigns in nine separate wars. It also has the distinction of having been commanded by Colonel Zachary Taylor, who later became twelfth President of the United States of America.

The present Sixth United States Infantry traces its lineage back to 11 January 1812, when the Congress authorized a strengthening of the regular Army in preparation for the threatening conflict with England now known as the War of 1812.

The unit was first known as the 11th Infantry Regiment and served as such on the Canadian border throughout the War of 1812. At the end of the War, the 11th Infantry was consolidated with four other infantry regiments to form the Sixth United States Infantry Regiment. The new regimental number "6" was based on the fact that the commanding officer, Colonel Henry Atkinson, was the sixth ranking colonel among the regimental commanders of the United States Army.

As a result of the westward expansion of America, the Sixth Regiment was assigned to the western frontier of the nation in 1819 and built Fort Atkinson at Council Bluffs on the Missouri River. Fort Atkinson became the first U.S. fort for operations west of the Missouri River.

In 1827, the Regiment moved from Fort Atkinson to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, where the city of St. Louis is now located. Two years later, four companies of the Regiment were assigned escort duty along the Santa Fe Trail protecting traders and travellers. In 1837, the units of the Regiment left Jefferson Barracks for Florida via Louisiana.

As part of a force commanded by Colonel Zachary Taylor, the Regiment entered the Seminole Indian War in eastern Florida in 1837.

The Regiment remained in Florida until restoration of peace and then returned to Jefferson Barracks in 1847. In 1843, Brevet Brigadier General Zachary Taylor became Colonel of the Sixth United States Infantry.

Following the admission of Texas into the Union in 1845, when war with Mexico appeared to be imminent, various units of the Regiment were reassigned to Louisiana and Texas. Attached to General Winfield Scott's Army, they participated in the grueling march from Vera Cruz to Mexico City. Upon the defeat of Santa Anna's Mexican forces, the Sixth U.S. Infantry remained in garrison in the city until 1848, when they resumed their duties on the western outposts.

For the next ten years, elements of the Regiment were scattered over the western frontier and saw duty in what are now the states of Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, Missouri and the Dakotas against the various Indian tribes.

In January 1858, the Regiment made a grand march across the continent from Fort Leavenworth to the Pacific Ocean. On arrival in California, the Sixth was kept busy for the next several years scouting, relieving and operating by companies and detachments against the Indians in California and Arizona.

At the outset of the Civil War in 1861, the Regiment was directed to hurry eastward and join the federal forces. According to one biographer of the time, "Several of the Regiment's best and bravest officers, faced by a mistaken construction of the Constitution and true to their conviction as to their duty, had tendered their resignation and given themselves to the Confederate cause."

By the end of January 1862, the entire Regiment was in Washington and was committed to the field on 10 March 1862 as part of Syke's Brigade of Regulars. The Sixth Infantry went into action at historic Yorktown. The campaign was continued to Williamsburg, Cumberland Landing, White House and Cold Harbor to Gaines' Mill. After only two short days of bivouac, the Sixth engaged Confederate forces at Hanover Court in a two day battle.

The Regiment was employed on picket duty on the Chickahominy Creek from late May to late June 1862. It was then sent to reinforce the troops engaged in the decisive battle at Mechanicsville. All Union

Forces were withdrawn from the battle and with the Sixth as the rear guard crossed the Chickahominy. The army continued to withdraw and the Sixth fought rear guard actions at Malvern Hill and Harrison's Landing. For the three months of battle that ended at Harrison's Landing, the Regiment was awarded the hard earned battle streamer "Peninsula."

With the Sixth U.S. Infantry as part of his command General Pope formed his army along the Warrenton Turnpike on the banks of Bull Run on 29 July. The next day, for the second time in the war, a great battle was fought on this ground and the Sixth, who fought in the middle of it, earned its battle streamer, "Manassas."

The Regiment moved with the Army of the Potomac to Maryland and in mid-September fought with that army at Antietam Creek in an action that earned them their streamer, "Antietam."

The Sixth continued to campaign in Northern Virginia and saw action in the broad areas from the Shenandoah to the Potomac. In November it found itself on the banks of the Rappahannock overlooking the city of Fredericksburg. Here, the Regiment again engaged in a major battle and won another battle streamer, "Fredericksburg." The men of the Sixth U.S. Infantry, by their loyalty and courage from the Peninsula to Fredericksburg and by their devotion and bravery at Manassas and Antietam, earned for the Regiment another streamer "Chancellorsville."

On 1 July the Sixth was with the army near the town of Gettysburg. The Regiment played a prominent part in this, the decisive battle of the war. In this action the Sixth, as always, fought with distinction and honor to win its final streamer of the war, "Gettysburg."

For six years after the Civil War, the Regiment served at various stations in Georgia and South Carolina and moved to Fort Hays, Kansas in October 1871. For the next several years, the Regiment saw duty on the Frontier in Kansas, Colorado, the Dakotas, Iowa, Wyoming, Idaho and Utah. In 1890, the Regiment moved to Fort Thomas, Kentucky, where it remained until called to action again in the Spanish-American War when it went to Cuba and took part in the battle for Santiago. The Regiment then sailed to the Philippines to help quell the Philippine Insurrection and took part in the battles of Negros 1899 and Panay 1900. It remained in the Islands until May 1902.

In France in World War I, the Regiment trained under the 26th Division in the Foul-Bocq area before joining the 5th Division for battle in the Arnold Sector in June 1918. Battle honors won include Alsace Lorraine, St. Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne offensive.

Between World Wars I and II, the Regiment trained with the 5th and 6th Divisions before joining the 1st Armored Division for action in World War II. Fighting as armored infantry, the Regiment played an important role in the North African invasion and campaign. It fought its way through Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia before participating in the Italian Campaign.

In late 1943, the Regiment was committed in the Naples-Foggia area and was given the mission of assaulting the Axis stronghold at Mount Porchia. In thirteen days of bitter fighting, the Regiment accomplished its mission and earned a Distinguished Unit Citation for extraordinary heroism. The citation awarding the Distinguished Unit Streamer to the Regiment reads:

"The 6th Armored Infantry Regiment, with Company A, 16th Armored Engineer Battalion, attached, is cited for extraordinary heroism and outstanding performance of duty in action against the enemy at Mt. Porchia, Italy, from 31 December 1943 to 12 January 1944. This Regiment was assigned the mission of seizing and holding Mt. Porchia, a key outlying stronghold before Cassino. The position's obvious tactical value made a stubborn enemy defense a foregone conclusion. Preliminary reconnaissance was meager, since the enemy was particularly sensitive to any activity in the area; however, at 2000 hours on 4 January, the regiment attacked. Enemy resistance exceeded expectations, and from 11-hour until 0600 hours on 8 January, two powerful forces exchanged murderous blows. By sheer determination, refusing to stop at anything less than complete possession of the objective, the 6th Armored Infantry Regiment, with Company A, 16th Armored Engineer Battalion, attached, drove back the enemy and held the bitterly won ground. This action adds further laurels to a distinguished infantry regiment and reflects great credit on the United States Army."

The Regiment was employed in the Anzio beachhead in 1944 and operated throughout the Rome-Arno Campaign. Later, the Sixth Infantry was broken up in a reorganization, but elements of the Regiment earned two more battle streamers in Northern Italy before the end of the war.

On 1 May 1946, the Regiment became a part of the United States Constabulary forces, designated as the 11th, 12th and 14th Constabulary Squadrons. After service with the United States Constabulary, the Regiment again was reactivated with its original name - the Sixth U.S. Infantry - in Berlin on 16 October 1950.

The 2d and 3d Battalions, Sixth Infantry, which continue to serve along with the newly designated 4th Battalion, 6th Infantry in Berlin, were organized as battalions in September 1963, while the 4th Battalion was redesignated in September 1972 under the United States Army's present system of lineage and honors.



## Appendix 2

### CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDITS OF THE 6TH UNITED STATES INFANTRY

#### War of 1812

Canada  
Chippewa  
Lundy's Lane

#### Mexican War

Vera Cruz  
Cerro Gordo  
Churubusco  
Molino del Ray  
Chapultepec

#### Civil War

Peninsula  
Bull Run  
Antietam  
Fredericksburg  
Chancellorsville  
Gettysburg  
Virginia 1862

#### Philippine Insurrection

Jolo  
Negros 1899  
Panay 1900

#### World War I

St. Mihiel  
Meuse-Argonne  
Alsace 1918  
Lorraine 1918

#### Indian Wars

Seminoles  
Black Hawk  
Little Big Horn  
Cheyennes  
Utes  
South Dakota 1823  
Kansas 1829  
Nebraska 1855  
Kansas 1857  
Nevada 1860  
North Dakota 1872  
North Dakota 1873  
Montana 1879

#### War with Spain

Santiago

#### Mexican Expedition

Mexico 1916 - 1917

#### World War II

Algeria-French Morocco  
(with Arrowhead)  
Tunisia  
Naples-Foggia  
Anzio  
Rome-Arno  
North Appennines  
Po Valley

Vietnam (1st Bn Only)

Counter Offensive, Phase III  
Counter Offensive, Phase IV  
Counter Offensive, Phase V  
Counter Offensive, Phase VI  
Counter Offensive, Phase VII  
Summer-Fall 1969  
Tet 69 Counter Offensive  
Tet Counter Offensive  
Winter-Spring 1970  
Sanctuary Counter Offensive

DECORATIONS

- Presidential Unit Citation (Army), Streamer embroidered  
MT. BORCHIA (6th Armored Infantry cited)
- Presidential Unit Citation (Army), Streamer embroidered  
ORAN, ALGERIA
- Valorous Unit Award, Streamer embroidered LO GIANG  
(1st Battalion, 6th Infantry)
- RVN Gallantry Cross Unit Citation, with Palm for service,  
(1st Battalion, 6th Infantry cited)

Appendix 1

HERALDRY

Shown below with explanations are the Shoulder Sleeve Insignia of the U.S. Army, Berlin and Berlin Brigade and the authorized Distinctive Insignia of the regimental elements assigned to it. These are the 2d, 3d and 4th Battalions of the 6th Infantry; Company I, 40th Armor; and Battery C, 94th Artillery. Commonly referred to as "unit crests," the Distinctive Insignia worn by the assigned personnel of a combat-arms unit do not include the crest of the regiment's coat of arms, but consist of the shield and motto only. Combat support units are combined in a single Combat Support Battalion (Provisional) which is also authorized a Distinctive Insignia.



1. Shoulder Insignia, US Army, Berlin and Berlin Brigade. The Berlin "patch" is the same as that worn by the U.S. Army, Europe except that it is surmounted by the Berlin arc. It is derived from the insignia designed for General Dwight D. Eisenhower's command during World War II, Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Forces (SHAEF). The original SHAEF patch was on a field of black ("heraldic sable"), symbolizing Nazi oppression. In July 1945, the field was changed to blue ("azure") symbolizing a state

of peace, the restoration of which was the objective of the World War II allies. Upon the field of blue is shown the sword of liberation in the form of a Crusader's sword, the flames arising from the hilt and leaping up the blade. This represents avenging justice by which the enemy power was broken in Nazi-dominated Europe. Above the sword is a rainbow, emblematic of all the colors of which the National flags of the Allies are composed. The distinguishing Berlin arc has been worn by the U.S. Army in Berlin since 1951.



2. 6th U.S. Infantry. The authorized Distinctive Insignia ("unit crest") of the 6th Infantry is the shield and motto of its coat of arms, officially described as follows. **SHIELD:** Argent (white), a scaling ladder vert (green), in fess (horizontally) an alligator statant proper (standing, natural color), on a chief wavy gules a cross of the field. **CREST** (not shown): On a wreath of colors a lion's face gules (red). **MOTTO:** Unity is Strength. **SYMBOLISM:** The alligator symbolizes service in several Indian campaigns, notably in the Second Seminole War, when the regiment bore the brunt of the fighting at the battle of Lake Okeechobee on 25 December 1837. Service in the Mexican War with General Scott, especially at Churubusco and at the assault on the citadel of Chapultepec, is commemorated with a scaling ladder (in green, the Mexican color), by means of which the walls of Chapultepec were stormed. The chief (top), symbolic of the crossing of the Mouse River near Dun during World War I, is the arms of the ancient Lords of Dun -- a silver cross on a red field. The wavy partition line represents the river. The shield is white, the color of infantry facings when the regiment was organized. The red lion's face of the crest represents service in the Canadian campaigns of 1813 and 1814 during the War of 1812.



3. Company 1, 40th Armor. The authorized Distinctive Insignia of the 40th Armor is the shield and motto of its coat of arms, officially described as follows. **SHIELD:** Vert (green) a demidinosaur (Tyrannosaurus) rampant couped argent (silver), eyed gules (red), langued azure (blue tongued) holding in its sinister (left) claw a sword erect of the second, inflamed proper. **CREST:** On a wreath argent and vert, behind a lion rampant gules, armed and langued azure, grasping a fir tree sinister, bendwise eradicated of the first a portcullis sable cloue argent. **MOTTO:** By Force and Valor. **SYMBOLISM:** The dinosaur, with its scaly armored hide and dangerous tail capable of destroying everything in its path, is symbolic of the destroying functions of the regiment, and the flaming sword represents the zeal of the men in the performance of their duties. In the crest (not shown here), the uprooted tree stands for the regiment's action in the Hurtgen Forest in World War II, for which the unit was awarded the Presidential Unit Citation. The lion, from the arms of Belgium, is symbolic of action in the Ardennes, for which the unit was awarded the Belgian Fourragere. The portcullis with five spikes symbolizes the fortifications of Europe and the regiment's five campaign credits. The portcullis and fir tree also stand for postwar service of battalions of the regiment in Germany and Alaska, the portcullis alluding to the Iron Curtain in Germany and the white fir to the snow-covered forests of Alaska.



4. Battery C, 94th Artillery. The authorized Distinctive Insignia of the 94th Artillery is the shield and motto of its coat of arms, officially described as follows. **SHIELD:** Per chevron (angled division) gules (red) and or (gold/yellow), issuant from base a quism (an ancient weapon, see below) in pale proper (perpendicular, natural in color). **CREST** (not shown): On a wreath argent (silver/white) and gules (red), issuing from four flames of fire proper, a lion passant guardant or armed and langued azure, charged on the shoulder with an annulet of the last surmounted by a lightning flash of the second, the dexter (right) paw supporting a lance of the first flissant to sinister (left, as worn), therefrom a banner the upper third extended to form a streamer of the like bearing an escutcheon parti per pale of the second and fourth. **MOTTO:** Flexible. **SYMBOLISM:** The divided shield is of red, the color of the artillery and gold (or yellow), the color of artillery guidon markings. The charge (or bearing) is a quism, an ancient weapon used to reach the enemy behind his defense; thus it symbolizes the operations of the artillery. The **crest** (not shown) commemorates the unit's combat action in World War II and subsequent service in Germany with the United States Constabulary. The lion is taken from the arms of Normandy where the organization initially contacted the enemy. The four flames of fire refer to the unit's four decorations. The scarlet and blue shield, taken from the arms of Bastogne, and the white color of the banner, alluding to snow, refers to the organization's participation in the rescue of Bastogne in heavy snow fall during the Ardennes Campaign (Dec-Jan 1944-45). The banner is of a type frequently used in Europe in the Middle Ages. The annulet and lightning flash, simulating the insignia of the U.S. Constabulary, allude to the unit's postwar service in Germany.



5. Berlin Brigade Combat Support Battalion. Combat Support Battalion (CSB) received its present (provisional) designation as a result of a reorganization of Brigade units that became effective on 1 August 1979. It consists of the 42d Engineer Company; Company 1, 40th Armor; Battery C, 94th Artillery; the 287th Military Police Company; the U.S. Army Signal Support Company; and the Helmsstedt Support Detachment. Functionally, its lineage as a separate unit is derived from the 7780th Composite Service Battalion which was organized in Berlin in July 1945. Under the designation U.S. Army Berlin Brigade Special Troops, it was first authorized its Distinctive Insignia in July 1968. Its "crest" consists of a flaming torch, two battle axes, the Berlin Wall and the motto, "Serves the Select". As described by the Institute of Heraldry, "the flaming torch rising from behind the wall symbolizes the free city of Berlin and the 'Wall of Shame' which seals it off from the rest of the world". The battle axes supporting the torch refer to the Battalion's missions and role in safeguarding the city's freedom.

#### Appendix 4

##### U.S. Installations in Berlin

1. General Lucius D. Clay Headquarters. Unlike most Army facilities in Berlin, the U.S. Headquarters compound was not named under the Army's memorialization program for over three decades. General Clay's dominant role in the city's postwar history made him the only wholly appropriate choice. Since Army Regulations virtually prohibit memorializing living individuals, action to give the U.S. Headquarters, Berlin a name was repeatedly deferred. In the meantime, the Berlin Senat (the executive branch of the city's cabinet form of civil government) honored General Clay by naming the street on which the headquarters is situated (formerly Kronprinzessallee) Clayallee.

The Clay Headquarters compound was built for the German Air Force in the years 1936-38. Originally it was one of seven Luftwaffe district headquarters, Luftgaukommando III, reporting directly to the Air Minister (Goering). In 1943, the seven air-defense districts on German soil were consolidated into one, Luftgaukommando-Mitte, headquartered on the same site. The new command was responsible for the air defense of the German homeland, including control of air-defense artillery. Contrary to persistent belief, it was never Marshal Goering's headquarters.

The U.S. Army took control of the compound on 7 July 1945, when Army Engineers surveyed it for damage (slight). Subsequently the property was confiscated under Allied Law No. 52 pertaining to properties of the "former German Reich". By the end of 1945, the U.S. Military Government for Germany had established its headquarters on the site. Both the Military Governor, General Clay, and the U.S. Commandant for Berlin, Brigadier General Frank Howley, had their offices on the compound during the Berlin Blockade and Airlift (1948-49).

The Military Government ended in 1949 with the establishment of the Allied High Commission for Germany in Bonn. Since 1949 the Clayallee compound has headquartered the three elements of the United States



Command Berlin: the Office of the U.S. Commander, Berlin; the U.S. Mission, Berlin (State Department); and the Berlin Brigade.

Born on 23 April 1897, General Clay's passing on 16 April 1978 was deeply mourned in Berlin. Official tributes to this great American from Berlin's political leadership were warmly accorded by Berliners who remembered the hardships of the immediate postwar years and the dynamic leadership of General Clay, which gave them renewed hope for the future of their city.

On the thirtieth anniversary of the end of the Berlin Blockade, 12 May 1979, the compound was named in General Clay's honor in ceremonies attended by Mrs. Clay. The official Dedication of the Clay Headquarters reads as follows.

TO THE LIVING MEMORY OF

GENERAL LUCIUS DUBIGNON CLAY

SOLDIER \* STATESMAN \* INDUSTRIALIST \* PATRIOT

1897-1978

\* \* \* \*

Lucius D. Clay was commissioned in the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, from the United States Military Academy (West Point) class of June 1918. The descendant of American Senators and patriots, his ethic of service to his country resulted in a distinguished career in public and quasi-public service which spanned more than half a century.

Understandably, his achievements in Germany overshadowed other aspects of his career: as organizer of the logistics of victory in World War II, as captain of industry; and as an active, though by his own preference unpublicized, figure in the political life of the American nation.

General Clay served as United States Deputy Military Governor

for Germany in 1945-46; and as Commander in Chief of the Army European Command and Military Government from 1947 through 1949. His colleague and political advisor, John McCloy, described the Military Governmentship of Germany as the "...nearest thing to a Roman procuratorship the modern world afforded". The different circumstances of the occupation regimes in Japan and Germany have obscured a basic fact of American military history: As military governors, General McArthur and General Clay are in a class by themselves.

More than any other single individual, General Clay was responsible for the successful defense of freedom in the Western Sectors of Berlin. Ultimately, his resolution, adroitness and insight were critical in the decision to commit American manpower and resources to an airlift of unprecedented scope. In Berlin these facts are still well known. Berliners who lived under his governorship entrusted their hope for the future to his leadership, during the grim year of blockade and airlift (1948-49), they justified his faith in them, matching his resolution with heroic efforts of their own. Among those Berliners, General Clay will always be the most revered American.

The durable alliance between the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany rests on a secure foundation laid by General Clay. The commitment of West Germany and Free Berlin to democratic values and the rule of law owes much, not only to his policies, but to his personal example in carrying them out. His incontestable integrity and deep commitment to American constitutional values will be admired as long as freedom seeks to learn from the experience of their history.

2. Andrews Barracks. Andrews Barracks, home of Berlin Brigade Special Troops, is named for Lieutenant General Frank Russell Andrews. As Commanding General of the European Theater of Operations during the build-up of U.S. forces in England, General Andrews was killed in a plane crash in Iceland early in 1943. In 1873 Kaiser Wilhelm ordered the establishment on this site of the first all-German (ies) cadet school (Kadettenanstalt). Extensive new construction followed and by the turn of the century the Andrews Kaserne began to resemble its present layout. During the Hitler era, the Kaserne housed Hitler's SS-guard regiment, the "Leibstandarte (Living Banner) Adolf Hitler". After World War II it was confiscated as property of the "former German Reich".

3. McNair Barracks. The home of the 2d, 3d, and 4th Battalions of the 6th Infantry, and of Battery C, 24th Artillery, McNair Barracks is named for Lieutenant General Lesley J. McNair, who was killed in action in Normandy on 17 July 1944 while in command of a covert operation. Prior to 1945, when it was requisitioned for use by U.S. forces, it was an electronics factory of the Telefunken Corporation.
4. Turner Barracks. The home of Company 1, 40th Armor, Turner Barracks was built for the use of the U.S. garrison. Completed in September 1951, it was named for Sergeant First Class Charles W. Turner, a posthumous Medal of Honor winner killed in action in Korea in 1950.
5. Roosevelt Barracks. Named for Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the 32nd President of the United States, Roosevelt Barracks is the home of Berlin Brigade's 6941st Guard Battalion (Labor Service). Completed in 1884 to house a Prussian Guards Regiment, as the "Gendeschuetzenkaserne" it was in continuous use by the German Army until 1945. The first American units stationed there were the 1st Battalion, 16th Infantry and the garrison's first signal support battalion. It has been the barracks of the 15 Guard units since their formation in 1950.
6. Rose Range. Rose Range, the first U.S. Army training area in Berlin, is named for Major General Maurice Rose, who, as Commander of the 3d Armored Division, was killed in action on 30 March 1945 near Paderborn. The property of a German shooting club (the "German Experimental Institute for Small Arms" -- Deutsche Versuchsanstalt fuer Handfeuerwaffen, e.V.), it has been in use by U.S. forces since 1945.
7. Keerans Range. Keerans Range is named for Brigadier General

Charles J. Keerans, Jr., who, while serving as Assistant Division Commander of the 82nd Airborne Division, was reported missing in action (and presumed dead) over Sicily on 12 July 1943. Used periodically for training after the war, it was formally established as a U.S. Forces training area on 2 May 1953 on land controlled by the city government.

8. Parks Range. Parks Range is named for Lieutenant General Floyd L. Parks (†1959), the first U.S. Commandant in Berlin. Established as a U.S. Forces training area on former property of the German railway system (Reichsbahn), it was formally opened on 4 February 1953. Located at Parks Range is Berlin Brigade's modern combat-in-cities training facility, named "Doughboy City".

Appendix 5

RECOMMENDED READING LIST

The following list is limited to books of general interest for members of the forces in Berlin. The choice is intended to provide the reader with an introduction to the many complex subjects and situations which make up the Berlin environment. A list many times as long would be needed to include all the worthwhile books on Berlin available through the Command Library System. Reference works, intentionally omitted, are also available through the System.

\* \* \*

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\* \* \*

Appendix 6

1945 - 1979

U.S. Commandants/U.S. Commanders, Berlin

and

Garrison/Berlin Brigade Commanders

1. U.S. COMMANDANT, BERLIN, 1945-49
  1. MG Lloyd L. Parks,<sup>1</sup> 4 Jul 45
  2. MG James M. Gavin, 9 Aug 45
  3. MG Ray W. Barker, Oct 45
  4. BG Frank A. Howley, 7 May 46
  5. MG George P. Hays, Sep 47
  6. BG Frank L. Howley, 1 Dec 47
  7. (1) MG Maxwell D. Taylor,<sup>2</sup> 1 Sep 49
  8. (2) MG Lemuel Mathewson, 1 Feb 51
  9. (3) MG Thomas S. Timberman, 3 Jan 53
  10. (4) MG George Honnen, 5 Aug 54

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<sup>1</sup>To provide a military staff for Headquarters, Berlin District, the U.S. element of the staff of Headquarters, First Allied Airborne Army was selected; its Chief of Staff, MG Parks, thus became the first Commandant. The military government team, organized separately in 1944 by COL Frank Howley, became the Office of the Military Government, Berlin District; Howley, its Chief, thus became Deputy Commandant once the Allied Kommandatura was established.

<sup>2</sup>First U.S. Commander, Berlin (USCOB). Number at the left margin indicates unbroken succession of U.S. Commandants. Number in parentheses indicates succession of USCOB's.

11. (5) MG Charles L. Dasher, 11 Sep 55
12. (6) MG Barksdale Hamlett, 3 Jun 57
13. (7) MG Ralph M. Osborne, 15 Dec 59
14. (8) MG Albert Watson, 11, 5 May 61
15. (9) MG James H. Paik, 2 Jan 63
16. (10) MG John L. Franklin, Jr., 31 Aug 64
17. (11) MG Robert G. Fergusson, 3 Jun 67
18. (12) MG George M. Seligous, 11, 28 Feb 70
19. (13) MG Wm W. Cobb, 12 May 71
20. (14) MG Sam S. Walker, 10 Jun 74
21. (15) MG Joseph C. McDonough, 11 Aug 75
22. (16) MG Calvert P. Benedict, 7 Jun 78

II. Garrison/Brigade Commanders

1. COL Bryan L. Milburn, 1 Nov 46
2. BG Cornelius L. Ryan, 20 Mar 47
3. COL Robert A. Willard, 21 May 47
4. BG James I. Duke, 22 May 49
5. BG Maurice W. Daniel, 23 Jun 50
6. BG Charles F. Craig, 20 Jul 53
7. BG Francis I. Pachler, 8 May 54
8. BG Hugh P. Harris, 6 Dec 55
9. BG George T. Duncan, 1 Oct 56
10. BG Charles S. D'Orsa, 5 Sep 58
11. BG Charles E. Johnson, III, 15 Jan 60



12. (1) BG Frederick O. Hartel,<sup>3</sup> 30 Jun 61
13. (2) BG John H. Hay, Jr., 5 Jul 64
14. (3) BG James I. Baldwin, 2 Sep 66
15. (4) BG Samuel McC. Goodwin, 18 Nov 67
16. (5) BG Harold I. Hayward, 8 Nov 69
17. (6) BG Raymond O. Miller, 30 Jul 71
18. (7) BG Robert D. Stevenson, 3 Mar 73
19. (8) BG R. Dean Tice, 9 Sep 74
20. (9) BG Walter E. Adams, 11 Jun 76
21. (10) BG William C. Moore 25 Aug 78

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<sup>3</sup>First Commander, U.S. Army Berlin Brigade. Number at the left margin indicates unbroken succession of Berlin Garrison Commanders. Number in parentheses indicates succession of Berlin Brigade Commanders.

Appendix 7

CHRONOLOGY

| <u>DATE</u>           | <u>EVENT</u>   |
|-----------------------|--|
| 4 Jul 45              | American forces formally assume control in the U.S. Sector.  |
| 17 Jul -<br>2 Aug 45  | The Meeting of the Potsdam Conference  |
| 20-26 Jun 48          | Currency reforms in the Western Zones of Occupation and West Berlin trigger the Berlin Blockade and Airlift.                 |
| 12 May 49             | Berlin Blockade ends.  |
| 1 Sep 49              | Office of the USCOB activated.   |
| 17 Jun 53             | German uprising in East Berlin crushed by Soviet Armor.  |
| 25 Jan -<br>18 Feb 53 | Inconclusive Berlin meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers.   |
| 20 Sep 55             | Soviets recognize East German sovereignty <u>but</u> retain responsibility for unhindered Allied access (Bolz-Zorin Letter). |
| 27 Nov 58             | Krushchev ultimatum initiates a 4-year period of Berlin tensions at near-crisis levels.                                      |
| 12-13 Aug 61          | East Germans seal the sector/sector borders and begin construction of the Wall.  |
| 18 Aug 61             | President Kennedy orders the demonstrative reinforcement of the Berlin garrison.   |
| 20 Aug 61             | The 1st Battle Group, 18 Infantry (Reinforced) moves over the Helmstedt-Berlin autobahn to West Berlin.                      |

DATE

EVENT

- 27-28 Oct 61 U.S. and Soviet troops and armor confront each other across Checkpoint CHARLIE (Friedrichstrasse crossing point).
- 1 Dec 61 USCOM designated CG, US Army, Berlin; troop command redesignated Berlin Brigade.
- 1962-1964 Series of mini-crises over autobahn convoy procedures; advance notification, dismantling and headcount.
- 26 Jun 63 President Kennedy visits Berlin; delivers famous "Ich bin ein Berliner" speech before Rathaus Schoeneberg.
- 26 Sep 63 ROAD reorganization implemented in Berlin.
- 7 Apr 65 First (and last) plenary session of the Bundestag (Fed. Ger. parliament) meets in Berlin; mini-crisis accompanied by Soviet harassment on access routes and air harassment of Western Sectors.
- 19 Jan 66 Last of the rotational, reinforcing battalions withdrawn from Berlin.
- 27 Feb 69 President Nixon visits Berlin; calls Berliners 5th power in the 4-power city.
- 5 Mar 69 Federal German electoral college (Bundesversammlung) meets in Berlin for the last time (per Quadripartite Agreement) to choose Gustav Heinemann F.R.G. President; last mini-crisis.
- 26 Mar 70 First session of Four Power Talks meets in Berlin.
- 3 Sep 71 34th Session of Four Power Talks; Ambassadors sign the Quadripartite Agreement (QA).
- 17&20 Dec 71 Inner-German arrangements implementing QA concluded.
- 3 Jun 72 Foreign Ministers of the Four Powers meet in Berlin to sign the final Quadripartite Protocol, bringing the QA and subsumed inner-German arrangements into force.

DATE

EVENT

- 25-31 Jul 74 Brief theory of East German harassment on the autobahn (against civil traffic on the "transit routes") and attitudes, long-threatened Soviet GDR reaction to such treatment in Berlin of the Federal (German) Environment Agency (GFA). During the preceding 18 months, the Soviets loudly decried the prospect of this event as exceeding the level of ERG Berlin "ties" permitted by the QA and hence a violation thereof. Historically, the FIA issue may be seen as marking an end to the local "era of good feeling" which prevailed during the first 18 months after the QA came into force. East German actions on the access routes ceased abruptly when the State Department announced that the climate was not propitious to complete the process of establishing diplomatic relations with the GDR.
- 4 Sep 74 US-GDR diplomatic relations established.
- 1975-78 Soviet attempts locally to erode the QA's provisions on ERG Berlin ties, including the ERG's international representation of the WSB, were paralleled by a concerted Soviet-GDR campaign of "disinformation" in international fora and capitals having dealings with Berlin and/or the ERG concerning Berlin.
- 15 Jul 78 Jimmy Carter, 29th President of the United States, visited Berlin as part of his trip to Germany to attend an "Economic Summit" of industrial nations (which convened in Bonn the following day, 16 Jul 78). Accompanying the President during his four-hour visit in Berlin were Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Berlin Governing Mayor Dietrich Stoebe, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, and U.S. Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany, Walter Stoessel. Elements of the Berlin Brigade and the U.S. Air Force, Berlin assembled on the runway at Tempelhof Central Airport (TCA) to honor the President on arrival. In accordance with Mr. Carter's personal preference, Ruffles and Flourishes, the playing of Hail to the Chief, and the 21-gun salute were omitted. The honor formation included the 2d and 3d Battalions of the 6th Infantry and the 298th Army Band under Commander of Troops BG Walter E. Adams, Commanding General, Berlin Brigade. On hand

DAH

EVIII

15 Jul 78  
cont

To greet the President as he debarked from Air Force One were the U.S. Commander, Berlin, MG L.P. Benedict, American Minister and Deputy Commandant, Mr. Scott George, and ICA Commander, COL (USA) Donald Lajoussac. USARV and the Commander of Troops escorted the Commander in Chief as he trooped the line. Thereafter, the motorcade moved to the Airlift Memorial (Platz der Luftbrücke) where the President laid a wreath and greeted two American and two British pilots, veterans of the Airlift. The American military community was invited to see the Chief Executive at the Airlift Memorial. In a departure from custom, Berlin's Golden Book was brought to the Memorial, where the President, Mrs. Carter and daughter Amy signed it. To the assembled Allied and German dignitaries and a mixed German-American audience Mr. Carter addressed brief remarks (a traditional part of the Golden Book ceremony).

Moving via Potsdamer Platz, where the President briefly inspected the Wall, the motorcade proceeded to the Congress Hall. There some 800 Berliners from all walks of life were invited to participate with the President in an hour-long "Berlin Town Meeting". Using the Hall's simultaneous-translation facilities, Berliners posed questions to the President ranging from whether Amy received a Government allowance ("zero") to when he would again visit East Berlin (he had done so five years earlier as Governor of Georgia). An East German pensioner asked if or when the President would visit the German Democratic Republic (GDR, the former Soviet Zone). In a reply which underscored the legal status of Greater Berlin, the President noted that East Berlin (Soviet Sector) and the GDR were not the same thing. He pointed to "difficulties" which continued to delay conclusion of a US-GDR Consular Agreement. Reminding his interlocutors of his visit to Poland earlier in the year, the President added, in effect, that in an appropriate climate of US-GDR relations, he would have no objection in principle to visiting the GDR.

DATE

EVENT

- 15 Jul 78 Following the town meeting, the motorcade, enroute to the Airport for the return to Bonn, traversed the length of the Kurfurstendamm from the Memorial Church (the preserved ruin of the Kaiser Wilhelm Gedachtnis Kirche) to Hakensee. During the route, upwards of 150,000 flag waving Berliners greeted the President and his party (estimates which included spectators along the entire route of the motorcade through the city ran as high as a quarter of a million). Following a small leave taking ceremony at TCA, the President and his family departed Berlin aboard Air Force One at 1800 hours.
- 12 Aug 78 The Allied Kommandatura approved the adoption by Berlin of the West German Law governing the modalities for the first direct elections to the European Parliament in 1979.
- 30 Aug 78 An East German armed with a .22 caliber pistol hijacked a Polish airliner with 63 passengers to West Berlin and asked for asylum in the West for himself and nine other East Germans, two of whom were reported to be his wife and daughter.
- 22 Sep 78 Mayor Dietrich Stobbe warned the Soviet Union against taking any kind of action against his impending election as president of the Bundesrat and the delegation of Berlin representatives to the European Parliament because it would endanger East-West Detente.
- 9 Nov 78 A U.S. court in Washington called upon by German ecologists to stop the construction of 750 apartments for American personnel in West Berlin declared itself incompetent to handle such litigation and lifted a 35 day injunction against the project which continued November 13.
- 10 Nov 78 East and West German negotiators successfully concluded their negotiations on the construction of a new Berlin-Hamburg autobahn and the reopening of the Tellow Canal.

DATE

EVENT

|           |  |
|-----------|--|
| 12 Apr 79 | The Soviet "Peace and Progress" radio declared that the creation of a ninth borough in East Berlin was a "sovereign affair of the GDR". The Western powers had previously warned against a change of the border between the Soviet Sector of Berlin and the GDR by such an administrative measure because it would be a violation of wartime and postwar agreements. |
|-----------|--|

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